## MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Beginning Monday, and going till they're gone, will be

# ODD PIECES

In this class of goods, gathered from the whole department. They

ALL NEW GOODS, And the price is new also, being specially placed to clear the lot.

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Cloth Suits. They were \$5; we cut them to \$2.50. You can have what are left at \$1.98. Not many, so come soon.

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Nos. 95, 97 & 99 N. Pennsylvania St. Wholesale and Betail Dealers in Decker Brothers, Haines Brothers, Fischer and D. H. Baldwin & Co. Pianos, and Estey, Story & Clark and Hamilton Organs.

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## NEW BOOKS

IN AND OUT OF CENTRAL AMERICA. By Frank Vincent ...... 2.00 EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRICITY. By Ed-ward Trevert. Illustrated......

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The Bowen-Merrill Co.,

18-24 West Maryland Street.

# The New York Store

IESTABLISHED 1853.

# LACE FLOUNCINGS.

Flouncings and Nets, in both black and white. Prices this week with ten per cent. dis-

While There Is Doubt About That Part of the Law, It Is Thought Best to Be on the Safe Side.

The constitutionality of the registry feature of the new election law is in doubt, but to avoid any mistakes, an agreement has been reached between Chairmen Jewett, of the Democratic, and Michener, of the Republican committee. This agreement led to the issuing of the following: To Indiana Republicans: Section 13 of the new election law provides

that certain classes of persons wishing to vote at the next election must register at least three months before the election, by appearing in per-son at the office of the county clerk and signing and filing notices of intention to become qualified electors. The persons who are required by that section to register are those who, having been residents of Indiana, shall have absented themselves from the State for a period of six months or more, or who shall have gone into any other other State or sovereignty with the intention to vote therein, or during any absence in another State or sovereignty shall have voted in another State or sovereignty shall have voted therein, or who shall not have been a bona fide resident of this State and of the county in which he resides, at least six months before the elec-

The election will be held Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1890. Only those can vote at that election who had a legal residence in this State May 31, 1890. There is no charge to the voters for making this

All committeemen and Republicans generally are urgently requested to see that all who are required to register before voting shall be registered in the clerk's office of the county of their residence on or before Aug. 4, 1890.

There should be a careful canvass of the several voting precincts by committeemen and others, to the end that there shall be a complete register of all those voters who are included in the

We trust that this matter will be looked after promptly and efficiently. L. T. MICHENER, F. M. MILLIKAN, Secretary. Chairman.

Wide-Awake Republicans. The Twentieth ward Republicans have rented a room, 215 South Noble street, near Fletcher avenue, for headquarters for the campaign, and will, Monday evening, July 28th, perfect a permanent organization. Every Republican of the ward should attend this meeting and help elect necessary officers.

Accused of Embezzlement. Detective Quigley arrived yesterday from Chicago with W. S. McGuire, who is accused of embezzleing about \$50 from insurance agent Greene. of this city. Mc-Guire was the Lafayette agent, and will be taken there to-day by Captain Splann for a preliminary hearing.

New hat-racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

### THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Friends of the Equal-Suffragist Cause Pledge to It Substantial Assistance.

Meeting of Unusual Character-Dr. H. A. Cleveland's Characteristic Letter-A Number of Pointed Addresses.

A unique entertainment in many respects was the lawn party given at Mrs. E. C. Atkins's last night for the benefit of the fund for the pursuance of Miss Susan B. Anthony's equal suffrage work in South Dakota. The extensive grounds were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and dozens of Chinese lanterns. The latter were suspended from the trees, from the canopies and in the summer-house. There was not a place that was not bright enough to recognize friends across the lawn. The space in front of the south bay window, was spread with carpets and seats arranged for some two hundred guests. Steps and a platform led up to the window where the singing and speeches took place. After the song refreshments were served in the summerhouse, which was gaily decorated with
lanterns, lamps, tables, rugs and chairs,
and beneath a canopy near by young ladies
served lemonade. Subscriptions were taken
by the committee, who arranged the fete,
and quite a sum was realized. The names
of the subscribers go with the amount to
Miss Anthony, who is not only chairman of
the committee, but treasurer of the fund
for this particular branch of the suffrage
cause which she is working for in South
Dakota. The names will also be printed in
the Woman's Journal and Woman's Tribune.

The speaking incident to the occasion was from steps leading from a bay-window on the south side of the mansion, the audience being ranged before the speakers in chairs upon the lawn. Mrs. Segnin-Wallace, before the speaking began, sung "Kathleen Mayourneen" with an exquisite tenderness that could but come of a full comprehension of the deep pathos of this general same of the deep pathos of this wonderful song. Following this, in a few well-chosen words, Mrs. E. C. Atkins welcomed her guests, taking occasion in her remarks to incidentally ing occasion in her remarks to incidentally notice the great advance that has been made, even since her girlhood, in freedom to women, much of which advance was attributable to the work of Susan B. Anthony. She then introduced Mrs. May Wright Sewall as chairman of the meeting, who made a statement of the work that was being done in South Dakota by Miss Anthony and her coadjutors in enlightening the residents of that State upon woman suffrage prior to the election of Nov. 4 next, when they will vote upon the question. She stated that Miss Anthony had made an appeal to the suffragists for had made an appeal to the sufiragists for money that more literature on the subject might be put into the State and that there were also certain expenses of speakers to be met. Mrs. Sewall presented a subscription paper, and it was numerously signed in amounts varying from \$1 to \$25 to the subscriber. Mr. Theodore L. Sewall then read the following letter from Rev. Dr. Cleveland, who was to have been one of the speakers, but who had left the city on his summer Mrs. Wright Sewall:

The admission of the American woman to the prerogatives of the ballot, and as a consequence her occasional elevation to office, certainly would not render the political condition of the country any worse than it now is, while undoubtedly it would make our political life much more interesting, and would tend greatly to improve our politicians and also their methods and manners. The coming of women practically into the arena of our politics would bring to it the healthy influence of a higher idealism and make a purer morality operative there. The presence of our American women at the caucus, and at the voting stations of the country on election days would work the regeneration of the Nation's heart and the reconstruction of all our political procedures.

our political procedures.

I want that our women should stand side by side with our men and be their equals in every privilege and honor, ecclesiastical and political. They are entitled to this by the charter of nature, by the nobility of their powers and by the splendor of their achievements. Always they have adequately filled up the measure of their opportunity. There are good reasons for believing that they would make a better use of the ballot than men have made of it, and there is no reason for believing that they would make a worse use of it. The victories they are achieving and the prizes they are winning in literature and mathematics at Harvard, at Cambridge, England, and at Paris, furnish new proof, if this were needed, of their ability to master the most difficult of political problems and to pass intelligent judgment upon all questions that may come into political debate.

There can be no rational objection to the enour political procedures.

There can be no rational objection to the en-franchisement of our American women that does ACE FLOUNCINGS.

franchisement of our American women that does not apply with equal force against the enfranchisement of our men. If it be said that "not all women, should vote and not all should hold office," the same is to be said of men. Men themselves have so recently come to the art of voting that, like boys with a new toy, they are jealous of sharing its privilege and power with persons who are as skillful as themselves and who live with them in the same houses. We let Poland, and Germany, and Ireland, and Africa vote, and we tax the property of women as we do that of men; why is that we withhold the ballot from our own sisters whose rights and abilities we acknowledge are as great as are our own? ties we acknowledge are as great as are our own! it is only because the tribal vanities and diees of our pagan and savage state still survive

I do not object to woman's voting, but earn-estly advocate it. For thirty years I have ad-vocated it. The most efficient teacher of my The New York Store

A REQUEST TO REGISTER.

To not you would be a round of the world! This talk which we sometimes hear, that woman's sphere is in the kitchen, and her prime relation is to the cook stove, is not the talk of reason, but of men whose controlling logic proceeds from of men whose controlling logic proceeds from their appetites and passions. When women themselves indulge in such talk it is usually in their weary moments when culinary life seems to them to be easier than an intellectual one. When the tribal chieftain comes back victoriously to his tent door, tired, hungry and animally selfish, and loudly proclaims that woman's sphere is entirely domestic, and that only in that is she queenly, his utterance is wholly unenlightened,

stomachie and barbarian. The test of a nation's culture, as of its Christian virtue, is the place it accords to woman. The logical outcome of our girls' schools and of woman's literary clubs is just such meetings as the one you have called in the interest of woman's suffrage in the new State of Dakota. Our times are marked by "the new attitude of woman." Everywhere increasing enlightment is extending the ballot. Let us do what we can to make the ballot in our own country the expression of the mind, of American mind—of man's and of woman's. The time will come when our girls will be less attracted by foreign titles than influenced by American patriotism. Our women do not enough interest themselves in politics. When they have the ballot they will become more thoughtfully and earnestly patriotic. Their enfranchisement is inevitable. It is the dictate of justice and of political prudence. The event is transpiring. When it is accomplished, as it surely will be, I do not wish to be seen crawling out of some fence-corner and try-ing to make my neighbors believe that I have al-

ways been in favor of it. The next speaker was Mr. John L. Grif-fiths. He said that a nation could not afford to refuse to do the right, the just thing to the to refuse to do the right, the just thing to the humblest of its citizens, "Many of the men who protest that dreadful results would follow if women voted," said Mr. Griffiths, "doubtless belong to the class described by Mrs. Stanton, who discuss politics and religion on dry-goods boxes, and at railroad stations and at other loating places, while their wives take in washing and provide for the honsehold expenses. These lords of creation are fearful that the last badge of creation are fearful that the last badge of the somewhat shadowy supremacy will be snatched from them if their wives who snatched from them if their wives who support them have any voice in the administration of affairs. They see no absurdity in thrusting the ballot into the hand of an illiterate foreigner, who knows little and cares less about our institutions, almost as soon as he lands at Castle Garden, and withholding it from a woman abundantly qualified for its intelligent exercise." Mr. Griffiths went on to say that the questions with which a people have most concern are great moral oneshave most concern are great moral ques tions, and that no one could doubt on which side of a moral issue the votes of the women of this land would be cast. "I believe," said the speaker, in conclusion, "that the cause of woman suffrage is bound to come in the near future. Obstacles may be placed in the way of a reform, but no barrier can be erected that will not be swept aside in time by the resistless force

Mrs. Seguin-Wallace then sung with like touching pathos that had characterized her former effort, a simple Scottish ballad, "I

of an intelligent, and educated, and per-

sistent public opinion.'

Cannot Leave the Old Folk now, we'd

The next speaker was Mr. Augustus L. Mason, who spoke as follows:

We are met to celebrate the glory of equality. From of old Englishmen declared that all men ought to be free, but it was a Frenchman who first added the words "and equal." There is, in these days, a movement in society, world-wide, which sets toward human aquality. The flood is out, and beyond the power of men to stop. It demands the abolition of all conventional and artificial inequalities in the relations of life. With us it has already abolished kings, and a hereditary nobility. It has equalized taxation, and at usual divides the property equally among the children. It has done away with liveries, and clothes master and servant in the same dress. It has changed the relation of parent and child, of husband and wife, of teacher and pupil, of employer and employe. It has placed the pew on a level with the pulpit, has achieved the extension of suffrage, has caused the State to provide equal education for its children and equal charities for its unfortunate. Of this movement Burgs is the poet, Dickens the novelist, Millet the artist, and John Stuart Mill the philosopher. The woman's suffrage movement is, therefore, only a part of this modern revolution, still unfinished, having for its object human equality. When Rousseau's splendid but diseased genius flamed across Europe, by its light men haw that the "perpetual, natural, unceasing and indefeasible sovereign" is the people. Yet the new forms of government, both in America and France, were to some extent recast in the old mold of barbarism. The mounting wave could roll no higher. The political unit was made the family and not the individual. The subjection of woman strikes its roots into that ancient law which gave the father despotic power over his children. Later the early church managed to hand the father's proprietorship over to the husband. Trace back this notion far enough and you will find its source in caves and hollow logs, the homes of our naked forefathers. There, with foreheads an inc The next speaker was Mr. Augustus L. Mason, who spoke as follows: ism of ignorance and the animalism of the savage. Let us, as far as in us lies, help to carry forward civiliza-tion. Let us welcome new ideas, and every reform which seeks to destroy artificial every reform which seeks to destroy artificial inequalities among mankind. Let us open to woman every path in life, so that she may freely choose that for which her nature best fits her. On the sun-burnt plains of the West this new movement now is carried on by braver pioneers than those who first penetrated its unpeopled solitude. Let us believe that the pioneers of this reform, no less than they who crossed the plains in covered wagon and built their cabin by the river-side, are engaged in a warfare with savage barbarism.

To these new pioneers let us to-night send this message of hope, "Be of good cheer; you will overcome the world." or the injustice of withholding the franchise from women, and that there is no greater enemy to the cause than the woman who dismisses the subject with a languid protest that she already has more rights than she knows what to do with. "She should remember," said the speaker "that the influence of her included a sense of casion to exhibit his well-known asperity of temperament. His letter must have been written immediately after one of his editorials on ex-President Cleveland."

The convertion considered certain amendments to the constitution last night, and precipitate. The next speaker was Mr. Alfred F. Poits, the influence of her indifference does more to retard the onward march of the cause in which so many noble women are enlisted than the opposition of a score of men."

Mr. Potts cited a number of trivial objections to female suffrage, among them the constitution last night, and precipitated a storm. The proxy system of voting required that the votes be received two weeks before the convention, and strict ruling had thrown out a large number of proxy votes. An effort reduce the time. tions to female suffrage, among them the grave husband who dwelt upon the dissensions that would be stirred up in the domestic circle by the introduction of politics; next, the timid female souls that suggest the woman vote would count for nothing because she would have to vote as her husband dictated; and lastly, an enemy which, entering into a psycological study of woman's nature, clearly demonstrates that she is of a nervous temperament, acts from impulse and intuition, and therefore could not be trusted with the ballot. "Some one interested," said Mr. Potts, commenting upon this lat-ter argument, "should gather from the saloons, and slums, and river banks a few hundred specimens of the dissolute, depraved and sordid floaters who hold the balance of power in our elections, have a composite photograph taken and forward it to the learned author as a phrenological study of the typical voter, who always acts from some motive and never from im-

pulse or intuition. "And what will the women do when they are enfranchised? They cannot be born unto the one party or the other as we men are, and thus be saved the trouble of thinking for themselves, and will probably insist upon getting some comprehension of the issues involved before swearing allegiance to either side, and in that day will the order of the mugwump greatly flourish which harboreth those restless and irritable souls who insist upon thinking for themselves. But for this our women could make their campaign a brief one by pledging their solid vote to the party securing their enfranchisement; but, as this can never be, they must wait the out-come of eternal justice, which is near at hand—hoping that in the meantime some danger, like the original package question, will suddenly demonstrate the need of their vote as 'a war | measure,' as a moral agency, and then history will repeat itself by another and a last emancipation.

"What man who is honest with himself has not said: 'When I go to church with my wife and see the higher spiritual meaning which she gathers from the sermon; when she points out to me the subtler play of expression on an actor's tace; when she interprets the finer thought of some speech or poem; when she brings to my aid the rich stores of her memory; when she goes with me hand in hand down all life's busy ways, sharing in full measure every right and duty and demonstrating every hour her full equality and fitness—I would gladly have her exercise an equal right to vote upon those issues which concern us both alike."

At the close of Mr. Potts's speech Mr. and Mrs. Gladden sung a duet, after which the audience separated for refreshments, which were served by the ladies.

OPPOSING THE ORDINANCE.

A Councilman Who Has Objections to Granting the Extended Franchise.

There promises to be considerable opposition to the new street-car ordinance as it is now pending before the Council. "So far." said a member last night, "I have not found very many of the Councilmen who heartily favor the measure, and some openly oppose it. You can generally tell when an ordinance is a good one by the enthusiastic support that is given it, but in this case even those who prepared the paper do not

seem to be over-anxious for the passage of the ordinance. "I, for one, shall never vote "What reasons have you for not supporting it?" he was asked. "I have several reasons. In the first place the question of rapid transit figures tricts is a luxury. The Fairview Park electric line has proved to be a success, and doubtless the Irvington line will do as well. There is no doubt in my mind but what in two years the mule car will be done away with entirely on our streets. The secret of the whole thing is in what Secretary Anderson says in an even-paper. 'We are well pleased,' he says, 'with our electric line, and think there can be no

will be used all over the city.' Such a statement, coming from an officer of the com-"You think, then, that the question of rapid transit will regulate itself?" "Why should it not? When an officer of of the company says we will have electricity all over the city in a few years, why should we make a new contract for it?
Why extend their franchise for doing what would be done anyway? Those are questions I would want answered before I would consent to vote for the ordinance. The fact is, no street-car company can afford to operate its lines with animal power in this age of electricity. The latter is cheaper and more satisfactory to patrons, and a corporation will always choose for its own

doubt but that in a few years electricity

"How about the question of street im-"That is now pending in the courts, and I am not in favor of making a new contract until we find out just what the terms of the old one mean. There is an abundance of time yet, and the city would do well, I think, to act with deliberation on so important a question."

To Make Money

Go where money is. Helena, Mont., is the richest city per inhabitant in the United States. Business opportunities and investments. Call at Room 268, Bates House, today, 1 to 3 p. m. D. R. McGinnis, Representing Great Northern Railway.

DANA'S NAME IS DENNIS.

The Amateur Journalists Severely Criticise Hi Treatment of Them-Dunlop for President.

The election of officers of the amateur journalists began yesterday morning. The throwing out of twenty-five proxies occasioned a heated discussion, but it was finally decided that the votes were not legal. The count elected William Dunlop over W. E. Mellinger by 38 to 18. It had been supposed that the result would be much more even, but the fear of a break for the dark horse candidate Frank E. Schermerhorn, of Philadelphia, and D. L. Hollub, of San Francisco, aspired to be vice-president. The former was elected by a vote of 29 to 8. P. A. Burke, of St. Louis, was elected second vice-president. Sam J. Steinberg, of this city, was elected recording secretary, but immediately resigned, and Oscar A. Miller, of Milwaukee, was elected in his stead. E. H. Hardcastle, of Wilmington, N. J., was elected corresponding secretary and trensurer. Miss Harriet C. Cox was elected official editor. A resolution indorsing prohibition and high license, was voted down after a warm fight. The contest between Boston and Philadelphia for the honor of the next convention was won by the latter city.

The convention held its first night session last night. The decision of the judges awarding the laureate honors gave Miss Fannie Kemble Johnson, of Lockbridge, Va., the sketch laureate; Miss Capitola said to have had an influence. Va., the sketch laureate; Miss Capitola Harrison, of Dayton, Ky., the essay laureate, and A. L. Tubbs, of New York, the poet laureate. The last decision produced an unusual experience. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, was the regular judge, and the poems were submitted to him. The following communication was

received: NEW YORK, July 1, 1890. Dear Sir-I have thoroughly examined the eight poems submitted in competition for the title of poet laureate, and it is my duty to say that there is not one of them which merits such an honor. They are all commonplace in thought and mediocre in treatment. I do not find an original idea in them all, and the one quality, which appears pretty evenly, is facility in phrase-making and line-making. Yours respectfully,

Another judge was appointed and the decision made as given above. President reporter, and made the following statement: "Mr. Dana was unnecessarily severe. He was not called upon to pass upon absolute merit, but relative merit. He has taken occasion to exhibit his well-known as-

of amendments, calls to order, appeals, etc., speedily developed, and President Dunlop was soon flustrated. He pounded the table with a vim, but a certain indecision had been manifested and the noisy crowd would not yield the advantage they had. He was finally knocked out of the box, and the vice-president was called to the chair. He knew scarcely more of parliamentary rules, but, nevertheless, ruled to suit a more orderly state of things. The session held till a late hour, but nothing more of public interest was transacted. The convention will conclude to-day, and the Western Amateur Press Association will hold a meeting. The members were photographed on the east State-house steps yesterday in a group.

PROTECTION FOR FISH.

Members of the Fly-Fishermen's Club Discuss Plans to Prevent Illegal Destruction.

The Fly-fishermen's Club at its regular meeting last evening had a long discussion on the subject of raising a fund to secure the arrest and conviction of persons polluting the water of White river between certain points adjacent to this city, and also of violators of the fishing laws. The members of the club, however, are divided in their opinions as to how this can best be brought about.
A motion to appropriate \$25 and turn it over to Colonel Dennis, the State Fish Commissioner, to assist him in prosecuting offenders in this section, was offered, but laid on the table by the votes of the members, who believed the amount too small to accomplish any good whatever, and who favored going about the matter in a different way. They proposed that a good-sized sum be raised and G. A. Millard was confident that it would not be difficult to secure \$1,000, agreeing himself to go out and raise \$250 of that amount. His idea is that if \$1,000 is deposited in some bank for the purpose of deposited in some bank for the purpose of pushing this matter, and the cashier's affidavit secured that it is so deposited, there will be no trouble experienced in securing good detective talent to hunt down and prosecute these law-breakso odius to honest disciples of Isaak Walton. Several of the members were skeptical concerning the ability of any one to raise \$1,000 for the purpose men-tioned, and no action was taken on the

Secretary Blair's suggestion was to the effect that they proceed with the old plan of raising a fund by subscription and placing it in the hands of A. C. Harris, as trustee, to be used to aid Commissioner Dennis in this same work, the money to be limited to that same work, the money to be limited to that section of White river lying between Anderson and Waverly. Blanks were prepared some time ago for a subscription of this sort. The club, however, after electing George N. Catterson, a member, adjourned, leaving the matter to be disposed of at the next meeting. It was suggested that Mr. Catterson should be made a preferred member because of his recent triple catch of bass, a feat which has inspired the members of the club with fresh enthusiasm.

AMONG THE SPORTSMEN.

A Good Day's Shooting Enjoyed by the Capital City Gun Club at Brighton Beach.

The best turn-out of members the Capital City Gun Club has had at its grounds for some time was that of yesterday afternoon, when the regular sweepstakes shoot took to a great extent. People are demanding quick transportation. Indianapolis is a city of vast area and long distances, and to live in the ontlying distances, them developing any particularly fine shootthem developing any particularly fine shooting. The scores were as follows: First match -Gasper, 7; Anson, 7; Goudy, 7; J. Snipe, 6; Fairbanks, 6; Williams, 5; Edgar, 4; Hess, 3. Second—Gasper, 9; J. Snipe, 8; Goudy, 7; Fairbanks, 6; Anson, 5, Edgar, 4. Third—Gasper, 7; J. Snipe, 6; Anson, 6; Goudy, 6; Edgar, 5; Fairbanks, 5; Dilliard, 4; Williams, 4; Hess, 4.

The three sparrow matches furnished some excellent sport. The first was at fifteen sparrows, \$1.50, and first money was captured by Anson, with 15 straight, J. Snipe killed 13, Polster 11, Eduar 11, Fairbanks 10 and Williams 9. The next was at ten sparrows, \$1 entrance, and the score was: J. Snipe 10, Edgar 9, Fair-banks 8, Anson 8, Polster 6, Hess 4, Gasper 2. The last event, at ten sparrows, \$1 entrance, was a novelty and greatly enjoyed by the crowd. It was what is known as a walking match. Each contestant, giving the word "Pull," walks toward the traps, and the man holding the strings has the privilege of pulling when he pleases. He can walk the contestant right up to the trap if he desires, and it can be readily seen how much amusement such a contest affords. There were only four entries in the one of yesterday, J. Snipe winning with 9, Polster and Fairbanks killing 8 each, and Edgar 6.

Wants to Be Released. Lee F. Wilson, at present confined in the Noblesville jail because of alleged inability to pay the fine of \$500 imposed recently by Judge Woods upon conviction of violating the pension laws, made application in the federal court yesterday to be released under the poor-convict law.

Parole Violated. The Governor has revoked the parole of George Fessler, of Morgan county, sen-

tenced to the southern prison last December for one year for larceny, and paroled June 24. The conditions were that he would not frequent saloons or use intoxicating liquor, which conditions he has violated. Fessler will be returned to the southern prison at once.

THE CAMPERS AT ACTON.

Francis Murphy to Be on Hand To-Day-The Meeting a Great Success.

Acton campers are happy in the experiences of tent life. As the days go by interest increases. The new arrivals coming every day tend to make the cottagers believe that this will be the banner year at

Yesterday was recognition day of Chautauquans at Acton Park, and seventeen graduates received diplomas.

At 10:30 A. M. Chancellor Creighton, of Nebraska Wesleyan Univerity, gave an instructive lecture on the subject of the atonement, entering into the intricacies of the subject with a familiarity that excited the admiration and enlisted the attention

At 1:30 the procession was formed and marched to the hall in the grove, where Dr. L. G. Atkinson, of New Orleans, delivered an address in presentation of the

At 5 P. M. vesper services began, and a very enjoyable exercise was experienced very enjoyable exercise was experienced by all present.

At 8 o'clock Dr. Creighton delivered a lecture on the subject "Mellennium or Midnight, Which?" and eloquently discussed the various phases of the temperance question as presented to-day. It was not a politically biased discussion, but a scholarly discussion of the subject, He advised men to lay down all affiliations that would prevent united action in the putting down of the drink evil. After the lecture Professor Nichol sang a very touching song, entitled the drink evil. After the lecture Professor Nichol sang a very touching song, entitled "Papa, Come This Way." Musically inclined people at Acton are very much interested in the singing and direction of Professor Nichol. A choir of about fifty are organized for song services, and this furnishes entertainment for transient visitors as well as those permanently located.

Francis Murphy will inaugurate the gospel temperance services this morning. He will lecture at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8:30 P.

M. Persons wishing to attend from the city can come down at 6:30 and return at 10:47. Mr. Murphy will have charge of the services. On Sunday trains will run from the city at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5. P. M., returning after evening service.

Dr. Bolton will be on the ground on Monday to begin the regular camp-meeting services. Many are sanguine of the prospects for a "great meeting" Will lecture at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8:30

pects for a "great meeting."

Large Water Powers.

Spokane Falls, Wash., 32,000; Minneapolis, Minn., 30,000; Great Falls, Mont., 1,000,000. Great Falls, Mont., is one of the most rapidly growing cities on the continent. Un-limited water power; fifteen feet coal veins; largest wool market in United States. New, young, growing. Business opportunities for the trades or professions, except for doctors—too healthy. Call at Room 264, Bates House, to-day, 1 to 3 p. m.

D. R. McGinnis,

Representing Great Northern Railway.

"A Good Chance" To buy a small second-hand fire-proof safe. Also, odd and regular sizes sash, doors and blinds cheap, to close out. Call and see Hill's sliding inside blinds before you adopt any others. Everything in their favor. Hardware at bottom prices. A few refrigerators in stock yet.
HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 South Meridian st.

IF YOU GO TO CAMP-MEETING You will need a two-burner or a three-burner "QUICK MEAL" GASOLINE STOVE. We have them. All sizes Gas and Gasoline Stoves. A few "CHALLENGE" REFRIGERATORS left, which can be bought at about cost. Warranted in all respects. "M. & D." Wrought-Steel Ranges. "Charter Oak" Stoves and Ranges. WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS. WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian st.

ICE FOR SALE, By car-load lots. Best quality. Quick delivery. Packed in best manner. Contracts made for all season. INDIANAPOLIS ICE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

ON TICK.

A watch-maker belongs to the sell-tic race. We sell watches on tick at cash prices. We extend our credit to responsible parties, enabling them to buy a watch when otherwise they could not. If you are in need of a watch, consult us as to prices and terms.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The above bill is now a law, and applicants under the law, and their attorneys, are notified that a full line of blanks necessary for filing claims has been published, and are on sale at WM. B. BURFORD'S. Stationer and Legal Blank Publisher, 21 West Wash-ington street, Indianapolis, Ind. All orders by mail filled promptly.

## EXTENSION.

Our lease expires Sept. 1. Through the kindness of Mr. Lieber we shall continue in our present location a few weeks longer, during which time we shall make a regular offering of New Fall Goods in all departments.

During this week we made an offerof New Dress Stuffs, with results which we know have been pleasant to both buyer and seller. Prices have been much lower than actual values, and much less than you will buy same line of goods for thirty days later.

New Serges, Camel's-Hair Mixtures, Heather Mixtures, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Etc. New line of Plaids, Novelty Tartans and Striped Cloakings.

Cheviot Mixtures, 36 inches wide 17c a Tricot Cloths, 36 inches wice, 25c a

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Fine Camel's-Hair Suitings 69c a yard. A full line Jamestown Suitingsplaids, stripes and mixtures.

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Dependent Parents of all Soldiers who have died, leaving no widow or child: Provided the death of the soldier was the result of his military service, Soldiers who are now Disabled from any cause, not due to vicious habits, and who served ninety days or Soldiers who are now Disabled from any cause, not due to vicious habits, and who served ninety days or more and were honorably discharged.

Dependent Widows and Children under sixteen years of age of all soldiers who served ninety days or more and were honorably discharged.

Children under Sixteen years of age are entitled in their own right, if the widow is dead or has remarried. Children of deceased soldiers who are permanently helpiess by reason of disease, deformity, insanity or other cause, are entitled to pension during life, and can get a pension even if they are over sixteen years of age.

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